

satellite speaker

operation manual

K-7
K-5



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1. INTRODUCTION

Congratulations! Your new M&K speaker system will give you years of unmatched enjoyment and excitement while listening to your favorite musical and audio/video sources.

We encourage you to read this owner's manual, as there is a great deal of information provided here to help you achieve the best possible performance.

If you have any questions about your speaker system, please contact your M&K dealer or call the M&K factory directly at (818) 701-7010, from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM Pacific Time, Monday through Friday. We will be happy to help you with any question, no matter how simple or complex it may be. Additional information may also be obtained on our web site: www.mksound.com or you may send us an e-mail at support@mksound.com.

This manual gives you basic hook-up instructions first, followed by more detailed technical, installation, and service information.

2. PLACEMENT OF YOUR SPEAKERS

Your M&K speakers can be installed in a wide variety of locations. Their compact size gives you great flexibility in installation. They can be placed on stands, shelves, or bookcases, or more permanently mounted using brackets, through direct attachment to a wall, or with a ceiling suspension system.

If you want to mount your speakers permanently using wood screws, their cabinet thickness is 1/2". Do not use longer screws, as you may damage the internally mounted crossover.

You can place the left and right speakers virtually anywhere in the room, but certain locations are better than others. In general, locate them away from obstructions that would interfere with the direct path from the speakers to your ears (such as walls, furniture, lighting, plants, etc.). Center channel speakers should be located close to the television screen (see Home Theater Usage on page 8). Your speakers will sound better when they are around ear height, or when angled towards your listening location. They sound better when they are not sitting on the floor.

For more detailed information on placement of your speakers, see Section 5 (page 6).

Your speakers are magnetically shielded. This means that you can locate them close to a television set or even directly on top of the set.

In some rare instances, a small amount of residual magnetism at a specific angle to your TV set may cause a slight geometric or color distortion of the picture on your television set. If you do get this distortion, try moving the speaker slightly until the distortion is reduced or disappears. Then turn the set off and wait 10 minutes before turning it back on to trigger the set's degaussing circuitry. If you cannot solve any magnetic problems, contact the M&K factory.

3. USING THE FLUSH MOUNT HANGER BRACKETS

FLUSH-MOUNT WALL HANGER BRACKETS

Your K5/K7 speakers come with a flush-mount wall bracket that can be attached to each cabinet. There are pilot holes for mounting the brackets on the back baffle of the speaker. Also included are the matching brackets that attach directly to the wall, as well as all necessary mounting screws and drywall inserts.

In order to use these brackets, see the enclosed template and follow these instructions.

NOTE: When the K-5 or K-7 speaker is mounted above the listeners' heads, make certain that the tweeter on the front baffle is at the bottom. See FIGURE 1.



Attach the brackets to the speaker using the enclosed 3/4" wood screws. Use the pilot holes at the top center of the back baffle of the cabinet. Either of the matching brackets can be attached to the speaker. The bracket that attaches to the speaker must point down, and the bracket that attaches to the wall must point up. In both cases, the face with the printing must face out.

Then determine where you will locate your speakers. See Section 5 below for guidelines on where to locate the speakers. Then, using the template sheet enclosed, mark holes on the wall where the brackets will be permanently mounted. Ideally, one set of these holes should go into a wall stud, to give you the greatest strength.

First, locate the center of the stud. Tape the four corners of the template sheet to the wall in the location you have selected, using a carpenter's level to make sure the line marked "LEVEL TEMPLATE TO THIS LINE" is level. The template sheet has locations marked for the two mounting holes needed to attach the wall bracket to the wall.

Once you are absolutely certain that you have the correct location, you are ready to drill the pilot holes. Go ahead and drill right through the paper template into the wall. Re-check your measurements (especially making sure the holes will be level) at least once before drilling.

WARNING: IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ELECTRICAL WIRING MAY BE LOCATED BEHIND THE WALL IN THE LOCATION THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED. BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL ANY TIME YOU DRILL INTO A WALL.

If you are mounting the bracket to a wall stud, drill two 3/32" holes per bracket. Remember that the wallboard material is 1/2" or 5/8" inches thick, and you will drill through this before meeting the stud. If you are mounting the bracket to drywall with the plastic anchors, drill two 1/4" pilot holes per bracket. Press the plastic wall anchors into the 1/4" pilot holes until they are flush with the wall. Tap them gently into place if necessary. Once all holes have been drilled, remove the template from the wall.

Once the holes are drilled, place one bracket against the wall, making sure that the "tongue" (the portion that will engage the bracket on the speaker cabinet) is facing away from the wall and pointing up. Using the two #6 - 1 3/4" wood screws provided, fasten this bracket to the wall. **BE VERY CAREFUL. DO NOT FORCE THE PLASTIC ANCHORS THROUGH THE WALL OR OVERTIGHTEN THE SCREWS.**

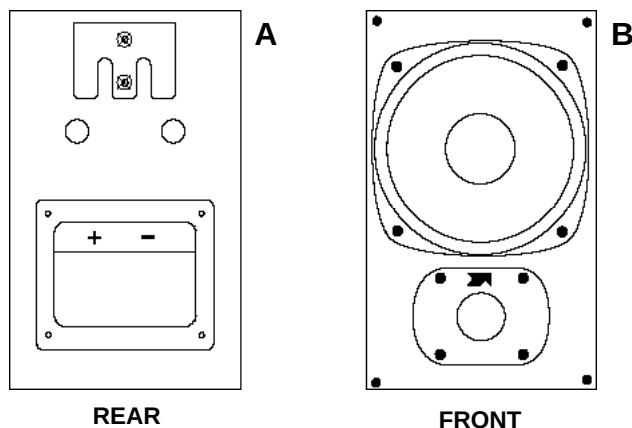
That's it! All that is left for you to do is attach the speaker wire to the input terminals (Section 4), and, from the top, gently slide the speaker into place against the wall.

4. SPEAKER HOOK-UP

Please follow these instructions carefully, to avoid any possible damage to the speakers or your amplifier, and to get the best possible sound.

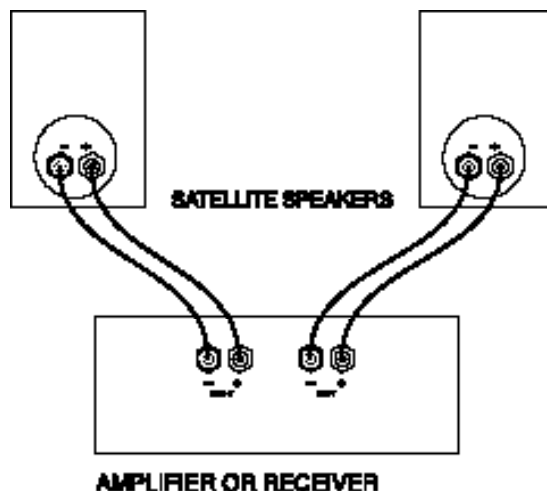
The sound quality of your speakers can be affected by the type of speaker wire that you use to connect them. While it is possible to use speaker wire as thin as 22 gauge to hook your speakers up, we recommend using the largest diameter wire that you can. This means a minimum of 18 gauge wire. Over 10 feet, you should use 16 gauge, and for more than 30 feet, we recommend using 14 gauge or heavier. The smaller the number, the thicker the wire.

FIGURE 1



(A) Position the bracket on the speaker as pictured when the speaker is to be located above the listeners' ear level.

(B) Proper orientation of the front of the speaker when it's located above the listeners' ear level. Notice the tweeter is located towards the bottom of the baffle.

**FIGURE 2**

There are a very wide variety of premium speaker cables available from a number of specialist manufacturers. We do not endorse any specific brand of premium cable, but we do recommend using as high quality a cable as fits your budget. Using better quality cables will improve the sound of your Satellites.

HOOKUP

For each speaker, connect the Positive (+) lead from your amplifier or receiver to the RED (+) INPUT terminal and connect the Negative (-) lead from your amplifier or receiver to the BLACK (-) INPUT terminal. See Figure 2.

5. OPTIMIZING SPEAKER PLACEMENT

The sound quality produced by your speakers can be enhanced by careful attention to their placement. While we understand that you may not redesign your room to accommodate your speakers, coming as close as possible to the ideal placement will give you much better sound.

The left, right and center channel speakers can be oriented either horizontally or vertically. All speakers can be angled with the optional ST-BT5 wall bracket (Section 13, page 14)..

Three factors are important in getting the best sound. They are:

- A. *Height (or angle).*
- B. *Location away from room walls or reflecting surfaces.*
- C. *Separation between Left and Right speakers.*

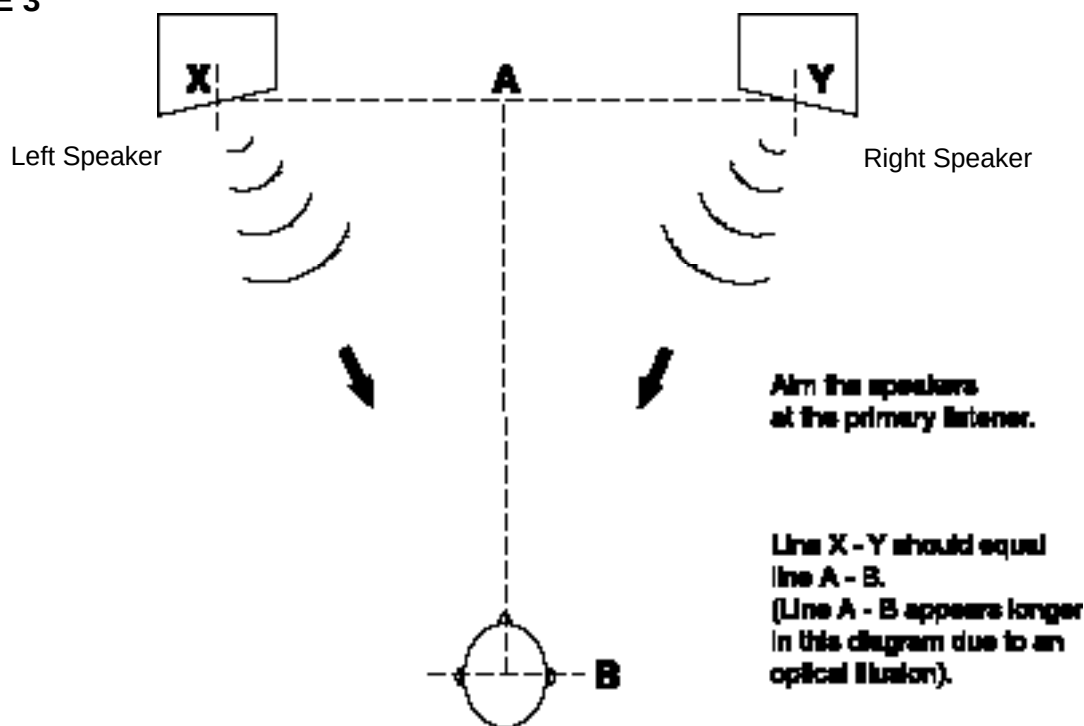
A. HEIGHT (OR ANGLE)

Your M&K Speakers will always deliver sound superior to conventional speakers, regardless of where you locate them. However, because they are designed for very fast and accurate transient response, they achieve even better sound quality, and the flattest frequency response when properly oriented relative to your ear.

Ideally, the tweeters should be at the same height from the floor as your ears, when you are sitting in your main listening position.

If you have the speakers mounted above or below this height, they sound their best when you angle the speakers so that the tweeters are aimed at your ears when you are in the main listening position.

NOTE:When the speaker is mounted above the listeners' heads, make certain that the tweeter on the front baffle is at the bottom.

**FIGURE 3**

B. LOCATION AWAY FROM REFLECTING SURFACES

Your Speakers should be located, whenever practical, away from walls, the floor, furniture, or any other reflecting surfaces. Do the best you can. Objects close to the speaker will reflect sound, and this reflected sound arrives at your ear slightly later than the direct sound, which blurs sonic imaging and makes transients seem muted.

If the speakers are on a television set or shelves, locate them on the front edge, so there is no flat surface directly in front of them. If the speakers will sit close to walls or other large objects, leave as much space as possible between the speaker and the object.

C. SEPARATION BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT SPEAKERS

Here is a formula for achieving the ideal left to right stereo imaging. Think of a triangle formed by the locations of the Left and Right speakers and your listening position. Ideally, the subtended angle formed should be between 45 and 50 degrees. Roughly, this means that the Left and Right speakers should be separated by about the same distance that you are sitting back from the speakers. In other words, if the distance from your listening position to the point directly between the speakers is 10 feet, place the speakers so their centers are 10 feet apart. See Figure 3 above.

On Figure 3, the length of line A - B should be about the same as the length of line X - Y. (They may not seem to be the same in this diagram due to an optical illusion).

Try to follow the formula as close as you can. You can fine tune the placement by listening to a source with an image (such as a vocalist) centered between the speakers. When listening in stereo (no Center Channel speaker), move the speakers closer together or farther apart in small increments until you hear the sharpest and most cohesive image, especially in the phantom center. You may also want to angle (or "toe-in") the speakers slightly. This often improves the sharpness of the stereo image, reduces room colorations, and provides a wider seating area.



6. HOME THEATRE USAGE

LEVEL-MATCHING

The factor most critical to achieving excellent Home Theatre performance is level-matching the three front and two surround channels. This is even more important than timbre-matching. We strongly recommend that you purchase a Radio Shack Sound Level Meter which is available for less than about \$50 (get the analog meter, not the digital) and use it to measure the output of the speakers when playing the test tones generated by your processor or receiver.

Set the meter to the "C" weighting scale and "Slow" response, using your amplifier or receiver's internal noise calibration test, set the levels so that all channels measure the same level. **WHENEVER POSSIBLE, DO NOT CALIBRATE LEVELS BY EAR!** Using a meter is an inexpensive way to be certain that your system is calibrated properly.

TIMBRE-MATCHING

One of the most important factors in achieving excellent Home Theatre performance is timbre-matching. On film soundtracks, specific sounds are often moved from left to right or from front to back in the room. When the speakers reproducing these sounds have dissimilar characteristics, there will be an audible discontinuity when the sound shifts from one speaker to another.

Timbre-matched speakers have very similar tonal characteristics and sound, which come from three critical elements: similar or identical drivers; similar or identical crossovers; and similar or identical frequency response. In full M&K systems, these elements have been addressed. You can be assured that the system can achieve the full potential of multichannel sound.

When you have a multichannel system, speaker placement becomes very important, as you will be balancing four or five (or more) speakers rather than two. The following guidelines are for a 5.1 channel system, but if you do not have a Center channel, the instructions for the other four channels still apply.

CENTER CHANNEL

The Center channel speaker in a 5.1 surround system is the most important speaker in the system. This speaker often produces more output than the left and right speakers combined. This speaker should be of the highest possible quality, and as similar as possible in response and radiation pattern to the left and right speakers. Three identical speakers are best, unless the center channel is designed to work with a set of left and right speakers.

It is also important to have as much amplifier power as possible for the Center channel. As a minimum, the three front channels should be identical in power output, but it is better if the Center channel has more. If you have less power in the Center channel, this will be the limiting factor in the total output capability of the system when watching and listening to multichannel sources.

The Center channel speaker should be located as close as physically possible to the television or projection screen, preferably just above or below the screen. If that is not possible, then just to the left or the right of the screen may be acceptable.

If the television is not in the center of the room (or not centered between the Left and Right speakers), the Center channel speaker should still be as close as possible to the screen -- even if it is outside the left and right speakers (such as a TV located in a corner of the room outside the stereo spread of the left and right speakers). Good results can be achieved in unusual configurations when the Center speaker is as close as possible to the screen.

The Left and Right front channel speakers in a multichannel surround system should be placed the same as the left and right speakers in a stereo setup. Some listeners, however, may prefer to reduce the distance between the left and right speakers to bring the size of the acoustic image closer to the size of the screen image.

For example, with a 25" direct-view television, you would want the speakers closer together than you would with a 100" projector. One recommendation is to separate the speakers by 1.5 times the diagonal screen size; another is to place the left and right speakers to create a 45 degree angle with the main listening position.



There is a great deal of latitude in this area, as it is one of personal preference (especially if you will listen to music without video).

It is also preferred that the speakers be equidistant from the listening position. Equidistant usually means that when the center speaker is on top of the television, the left and right speakers will sit in front of the set (they will be farther from the wall behind the TV than the center speaker). Ideally, the speakers should be at the same height as the screen, but it is much more important that all three speakers be at as close to each other's height as possible. If the center is much higher or lower than the other speakers, the effect can be distracting. Angling, or toeing-in the speakers, to aim at the listening position often improves imaging.

When using a Center channel speaker, you have extra flexibility in placing the left and right speakers, as the Center channel speaker will tie most dialog and effects directly to the screen.

SURROUND CHANNELS

You can achieve good performance with your surround speakers placed in a wide variety of room locations. In general, they should be either adjacent to or behind the main listening position, located higher than the listeners' heads. They can be mounted on the side walls or on the back wall, flush to the wall, on shelves, on brackets, etc.

The goal is to achieve an enveloping sound. The surround channels should seem to come from all around you, rather than seeming to come from behind you only or directly from a speaker.

We recommend starting with speakers on the side walls of the room, two to three feet above the listeners' heads, either directly adjacent to the listening position or behind it. You can aim the speakers to fire towards each other (across the listening area), or you can aim them to fire towards the back wall at an angle. The surround speakers should not be in front of the main listening position if possible.

If you mount the surrounds on the side wall behind the listening position, they can be aimed towards each other or angled towards the back wall or the side wall surface directly behind them. By reflecting sound behind the listening position, you may increase the sense of envelopment in the sound.

If you want or need to mount speakers on the back wall of the room, there are several options. You can aim them so that they fire towards each other (along the back wall); you can aim them towards the front wall of the room; or you can angle them so they fire toward the side walls. Symmetrical arrangements work best.

The speakers should be a minimum of a few feet away from the nearest listener. If the speaker is located too close to a listener, its sound can become too directional and may distract that listener. Ideally, the surround speakers should not call attention to themselves and should not be audible as separate sources of sound.

If the surrounds must be located close to the listeners, aiming them at the room walls or even the ceiling can help to reduce any directional effect. As described above, this can produce a desirable result even in rooms where the surround speakers are an adequate distance from the listeners' heads.

If the surrounds cannot be placed on a wall, try placement on tables or the floor to the sides of the main listening position, firing up towards the ceiling. This can work very well in environments that do not allow permanent attachment of speakers to the walls.

Some listeners prefer to use multiple pairs of surround speakers. While this is not necessary, it can provide a broader and deeper surround effect, with better coverage in very large rooms. When using multiple pairs of surround speakers, a symmetrical installation pattern works best. For example, if you are using two pairs of K-5 speakers for the surround channels, one pair could be mounted on the back wall of the room, mounted equidistant from the back corners, with the other pair mounted on the side walls of the room, equidistant from the same back corners.

The surround channels can be installed in a wide variety of locations, but because they are usually mounted on the walls of the room, they can be a challenge to successfully install. If you have further questions, please call us at the M&K factory, and we will be happy to discuss them with you in detail.



SUBWOOFER

Subwoofer location for Home Theatre systems is essentially the same as for music systems. See our Subwoofer operation manual for more details. Remember to leave 2 - 3 feet of clearance between any television and subwoofer, unless the subwoofer is magnetically shielded.

The preferred connection for the subwoofer is a subwoofer output from the amplifier or controller. This insures that a full bass signal is being fed to the subwoofer. If you do not have such a subwoofer output jack, connect the subwoofer to the front Left and Right channel amplifier outputs (do not use the Center channel).

VERY IMPORTANT: When the Subwoofer is connected to the Left and Right amplifier outputs, and the controller is in Pro-Logic mode, the switch on the Pro-Logic control unit labeled Center channel WIDE/NORMAL must be set to the NORMAL mode. If the switch is set to the WIDE mode, the bass content of the Center channel will not be fed to the Subwoofer, and you will lose a significant amount of bass.

7. SATELLITE/SUBWOOFER PHASING TEST

In any system using a subwoofer separate from Main speakers, a phasing test must be performed to insure good bass blending. This test insures optimum sound in the critical bass frequencies where your Subwoofer and Main speakers overlap.

Play a familiar CD, DVD, or other source with steady, consistent bass content. Listen carefully to the "mid-bass" region of 75 - 125 Hz. This is the part of the spectrum where electric or string basses and drums predominate. Then reverse the phase of either the subwoofer or BOTH Main speakers.

If your Subwoofer has a PHASE switch on its back panel, move it either from (+) to (—) or vice versa.

If your Subwoofer does not have a PHASE switch, it takes a bit more work. You will have to change the Positive and Negative speaker inputs on the back of BOTH Main speakers.

You can do this at the back of both Main speakers, or at the Subwoofer's TO SPEAKERS terminals, but never at both locations. The lead that was on the Positive (+) terminal should be switched to the Negative (—) terminal, and vice versa. When switching speaker wires, take care to protect your amplifier. Make sure that the wires do not touch each other when you are making the switch. As a safety measure, we suggest that you turn the amplifier off before making the switch.

Now listen to the same musical passage as you did earlier, concentrating on the mid-bass region. If you hear less bass, the original connection (or switch position) was correct. If you hear more bass, the new connection (or switch) is correct.

You need to perform this test because when Main speakers are located separate from a Subwoofer, each speaker is at a different distance from your ear. In some cases, the difference will be just enough so that the output from the Subwoofer arrives out of phase with the output of the Satellites. When this happens, that critical mid-bass is actually cancelled. You should re-do this test any time you move your speakers.

8. SPEAKER DAMAGE & HOW TO AVOID IT

An important factor to consider with any loudspeaker system is the potential for speaker damage. Even though your M&K Speakers have extremely high power handling ability (especially for Main speakers), they still can be damaged by relatively low powered amplifiers.

While very few M&K Speakers are actually returned for service, the vast majority of those returned are not for manufacturing defects. Instead, they are returned because they have been over driven, almost always because the amplifier or receiver used was driven into clipping distortion. This damage is considered abuse, and is not necessarily covered under warranty.



This clipping distortion occurs when the demands of the music are greater than the amplifier's available power. It can occur at 20 watts with a small amplifier, or at 200 watts with a large amplifier. When this happens, the amplifier's output waveform (which should look like a smooth arc) is "clipped" off, exhibiting a flat top instead of the arc.

This "clipped" waveform contains multiples of the original amplified frequencies, sometimes at higher levels than the original signal itself. For tweeters, this can be very damaging, as this distortion is well above the audible range (where you are unable to hear it), and where the tweeter is most vulnerable to damage.

When an amplifier "clips", it generates a high level of high frequency energy (much higher than normal program material) which passes through the crossover to the tweeter. This energy can overheat the tweeter in a matter of seconds and destroy it.

Before this happens, the sound becomes harsh and grating, and a break-up is often audible in the bass frequencies. It will become uncomfortable to listen to, especially when compared to a slightly lower volume level. When you are listening at high volume levels, be aware of the onset of clipping distortion, and turn the volume down slightly if the sound takes on the character described above.

When tone controls or equalizers are used to boost frequencies, the problem occurs much more rapidly. Even a small boost of low or high frequencies can easily double the power requirement and lead to amplifier clipping at moderate levels. Therefore, you should use your tone controls judiciously, avoiding extreme boosts of the bass and treble controls, especially when you are listening at high volume levels.

The best way to avoid speaker damage is to use common sense. Use moderate boosts of tone controls or equalizers, at the very most. Listen carefully for any harshness and break-up, especially at high volume levels, and turn down the volume when needed. If you cannot get enough volume, you may need to consider a higher-powered amplifier. If you have any questions about this, please contact M&K, and we will be happy to discuss it with you.

9. M&K 5.1 MULTICHANNEL SYSTEM SETUP GUIDE

The 5 Most Important Items In System Setup:

Find the best location for the subwoofer for maximum output and flattest response (usually the corner closest to the listening position)

Aim the front speakers (and the surrounds, if possible) for the flattest response and best imaging

Set all speakers to the Small setting for proper High-Pass and Low-Pass Filter operation to get the lowest distortion and maximum dynamic range

Calibrate all speakers and the subwoofer to the identical level for proper imaging and balance

Make sure all speakers are in phase for proper imaging and impact

These instructions will help you make sure that you cover all steps in setting up a 5.1 multichannel surround sound system. In addition to following this list, make certain that you study and understand the owner's manual for each and every component used in the system, especially the processor/receiver's manual. Have fun and good luck!

A useful tool for system setup is the DVD called Video Essentials. If you don't have one, you can order it by calling 1-561-997-9073 or visit the web site at www.imagingscience.com.

Here are the instructions for speaker setup.

1. Locate the front speakers. The left, right, and center speakers should be equidistant from the main listening position. Try to set up the speakers so that they are reasonably symmetrical to room surfaces. A tape measure may be very helpful.



2. Locate the subwoofer.

- A. The best place for the subwoofer is the corner with the best structural strength. If the corners are roughly equal in construction, use the corner nearest the listening position. If the listening position is in the front half of the room, place the subwoofer in a front corner. If it is in the back of the room, place the subwoofer in a back corner. If possible, avoid corners near doorways or openings.
- B. If you are willing to experiment, another option is to place the subwoofer at the listening position and walk around the room. Stand in and near each corner. The location where you hear the tightest bass with the most impact is probably the best location in the room for the subwoofer.
- C. If multiple subwoofers are used, place them in the same location. Stacking is best, but you can also put them side by side.

Another option for multiple subwoofers is to place them in different locations. This is appropriate when you have limited choices in locating the subwoofer and none of the available locations work well. Try to place multiple subwoofers at equal distances from the listening position to avoid phase cancellation.

3. Locate the surrounds. Determine the best position in the room. It will probably be the position used for THX speaker, directly to the right and left of the main listening position on the side walls (so that a listener in the center seat is directly between the speakers). If that doesn't work or is not practical because of the room, try these locations: on the ceiling; on the back wall, or in the back corners.

4. Install all wiring and interconnects.

5. Connect the subwoofer. Always use the processor/receiver's subwoofer output.

6. Make sure that you aim the left and right speakers in both the horizontal and vertical planes. Horizontal toe-in helps to get the best possible imaging.

7. If you have a 5.1 channel processor/receiver (Dolby Digital or DTS), follow these instructions. If you have a Pro-Logic processor/receiver, go to item 8 below.

SPECIAL NOTE: Always check the processor/receiver's owner's manual. Different manufacturers use different descriptions for the same function, and sometimes the same description for different functions!. Your component may use terminology different from that used below.

- A. High-Pass Filters: All Dolby Digital processor/receivers have built-in high-pass filters for the Left, Center, Right, Left Surround, and Right Surround channels. Always turn these filters ON by using the SMALL speaker setting. If you have a THX component, use the THX setting. See the owner's manual of the processor/receiver for instructions.
- B. Bass Management: If the processor/receiver has a setting to turn the Subwoofer off or on, make sure that it is set to SUBWOOFER YES or ON.
- C. Dialog Normalization: If your component has this function, turn it off to avoid any possible effect on sound quality.
- D. THX Dolby Digital units have an adjustable limiter for the subwoofer feed, called "Bass Peak Level Management". Turn it off, or set it for the highest possible level. M&K subwoofers do not need this limiter.

8. If you have a Pro-Logic only processor/receiver, follow these instructions.

SPECIAL NOTE: Always check the processor/receiver/receiver's owner's manual. Different manufacturers use different descriptions for the same function, and sometimes the same description for different functions! Your component may use terminology different from that used below.

- A. If the component has high-pass filters for the Left, Center, and Right channels (usually only THX components have these filters), they should be turned on or set to THX (if you have a choice, use



the frequency closest to 80 Hz. The surround channels in a Pro-Logic only system do not have switchable filters.

- B. Set the center channel to Normal, unless you have a THX controller. With a THX controller, set the center channel to the THX setting.
- C. Turn off all limiters and compressors, auto azimuth controls, auto balance controls, etc.
- D. If the processor/receiver/receiver has an input level control, calibrate it per the manufacturer's instructions.
- E. If the component has a digital input, and you are using a source component with a digital output, always use the digital input, not the analog input.

9. Set levels for each channel. Take the measurement at the listening position to establish the reference level. Set all channels to exactly the same level.

Use a Sound Level Meter. Point it directly at the speaker being measured. Set all channels to the same level, using the processor/receiver/receiver's internal test signal. Set the meter to "C" weighting and "Slow" response. Set the levels to 75 dB if you have a THX processor/receiver/receiver or are using the Video Essentials disc as a source for setting levels.

NOTE: If you using identical speakers anywhere in your system (e.g., K-5 or K-7 speakers for the left, center, and right channels), all of those channels should be set to the same level. If your meter measures a different level, it is probably a limitation of this type of meter measurement method and not an actual audible level difference. Set the channels using identical speakers to the same level, unless you actually hear a difference later when you are doing listening to verify the system setup.

10. Check phase. Make sure that all five main channel speakers are wired in phase. The Video Essentials disc has tests for main speaker phase.

11. Make sure that the subwoofer and main speakers are in phase at the crossover point. Listen to something with a consistent bass line around the crossover frequency while a partner switches the "Phase" control on the subwoofer from "+" to "-". The switch position that results in the greatest bass at the listening position is the correct setting.

12. Play something that is familiar to you through the system to verify the system's overall performance. If something does no sound right, recheck your connections and settings. Re-measure, re-check, re-align.

13. Switch the processor/receiver to each input that you will use. Check your settings for each input and each mode. Some processor/receivers require that you enter settings separately for each mode and/or input.

14. Before playing the system, check levels and speaker alignment one last time. Make sure that you write down all processor settings for future reference.

10. IF YOU NEED SERVICE OR SET-UP ASSISTANCE

Contact your dealer or M&K with a complete description of the problem. Please have the unit's model and serial numbers (found on the back of the cabinet), date of purchase, and your dealer's name. You can call M&K between 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM Pacific Time, Monday through Friday, at (818) 701-7010. If you call outside these hours, leave a message, and we will return your call promptly. Alternatively, an email can be sent to service@mkssound.com.

**DO NOT RETURN YOUR SPEAKERS TO THE FACTORY FOR
SERVICE WITHOUT OBTAINING PRIOR AUTHORIZATION**



11. M&K 10 YEAR WARRANTY

All M&K Satellite speakers carry a ten year limited parts and labor warranty. This warranty is transferable to new owners up to ten years from the date of original purchase. It does not cover abuse, misuse, repairs by unauthorized service stations, speakers without M&K serial numbers, speakers not sold by authorized M&K dealers, and those damages in shipping or by accident. If you have any questions about the warranty, please contact M&K.

12. CABINET MAINTENANCE

Treat the cabinet as you would any piece of fine furniture. Its black vinyl finish does not require any special maintenance; regular dusting with a lint-free cloth and periodic cleaning is all that is required. Do not use any solvent based cleaners, as they may damage the cabinet surface.

13. USE WITH M&K ST-BT5 WALL BRACKETS (optional)

The K-5 and K-7 satellite speakers contain two threaded inserts located on the speaker's back baffle. These inserts will allow you to use the ST-BT5 wall mount bracket (optional) without drilling directly into the cabinet itself. These brackets offer both horizontal and vertical movement, therefore making aiming and adjustment for the best sound possible. The ST-BT5 bracket is available in either black or white finishes. Please contact your M&K dealer for more information.

14. SPECIFICATIONS

K-7

IMPEDANCE:	4 ohms
MINIMUM POWER:	10 watts RMS
RECOMMENDED POWER:	amplifiers with between 50 and 200 watts RMS
MAXIMUM POWER:	150 watts RMS unclipped peaks
RECOMMENDED Crossover FREQUENCY:	80Hz - 100Hz
FREQUENCY RESPONSE:	80 Hz - 20 KHz $\pm$ 2 dB
DIMENSIONS (H x W x D):	12 7/8" x 4 7/8" x 6"
WEIGHT	8 lbs.

K-5:

IMPEDANCE:	8 ohms
MINIMUM POWER:	10 watts RMS
RECOMMENDED POWER:	amplifiers with between 50 and 200 watts RMS
MAXIMUM POWER:	150 watts max unclipped peaks
RECOMMENDED Crossover FREQUENCY:	100Hz - 125Hz
FREQUENCY RESPONSE:	100 Hz - 20 KHz $\pm$ 3 dB
DIMENSIONS (H x W x D):	7 3/8" x 4 7/8" x 6"
WEIGHT	5 lbs.



